Statement

Earlier and current estimated number of elephents in States

Name of State	No. of elephants	
	2002	2007
West Bengal	328	325-375
Jharkhand	772	624
Orissa	1841	1862
Chhattisgarh	—	122
Uttaranchal	1582	1346
U.P.	85	380
Tamil Nadu	3052	3867
Karnataka	5838	4035
Kerala	3850	6068
Andhra Pradesh	74	28
Maharashtra	—	7

Note: Census Report for the year 2007 from North East States are awaited.

Pollution in Ganga

2678. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Ganga has been captivated in Tehri and Narora and catchment area is gradually shrinking thus causing environment havoc;

(b) whether Government is also aware that polluted water and chemical discharges of sugar factories, chemical factories and distilleries go direct to Kali Nadi in Kannauj, which ultimately go to Ganga in Kannauj itself;

(c) whether tanneries of Kanpur continously pollute the Ganga in Kanpur irrespective of claims that the have been stopped;

(d) if so, whether Central team ever visited the spots of Ganga in Kanpur causing pollution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and latest efforts made by Government to stop pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by Central Water Commission, a dam has been constructed recently at Tehri on river Bhagirathi, a tributary of Ganga, while the barrage on river Ganga was constructed at Narora, Uttar Pradesh about three decades back. Regulated flow from Tehri dam is released into the river down stream. Creation of storage reservoir upstream of dam does not decrease catchment area because the basin boundaries remain unchanged. On the other hand, construction of barrage does not create any storage

reservoir, it is only meant to increase the water level of the river for diversion into canal for agricultural purpose within the catchment. No decrease in catchment area of the river results from the construction of barrage.

(b) and (c) River Kali originates in the Muzaffarnagar District of Western Uttar Pradesh. It passes through the cities of Meerut, Modinagar, Bulandshahar, Gulaoti and joins Ganga at Kannauj. As per the available information from Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board, all industries including sugar factories, distilleries, paper mills and chemical industries discharging their effluents into river Kali have installed effluent treatment plants, while the industrial effluent of tanneries is not released into river Ganga. The industrial effluent generated from tanneries at Jajmau, Kanpur is treated individually in primary effluent treatment plants before it is sent to a common effluent treatment plant for secondary treatment. The treated effluent is used for land irrigation.

(d) and (e) To monitor the implementation of pollution abatement works and enforcement of environmental laws, field visits are made from time to time by Central as well as State Government officials to various towns in Uttar Pradesh, including Kanpur. The UP Pollution Control Board has closed/issued closure orders against 59 defaulting tannery units in Jajmau, Kanpur for non-compliance of the prescribed standards.

Conference on climate change at Bali

†2679. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conference of participants of 'United Nations Framework Convention on climate change' was held at Bali recently;

(b)if so, the details of discussions held in that conference and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the possible impact on India due to the decisions taken in that conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The thirteenth Conference of Parties (COP-13) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the third Meeting of Parties (MOP-3) to Kyoto Protocol was held in Bali in December 2007. The principal outcome of the Bali conference was to launch a comprehensive process called Bali Action Plan (BAP) that would enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012. It is expected that an agreed outcome would be reached and a decision adopted regarding BAP, at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP-15) to be held in Copenhagen, Danmark in December 2009.

The Conference of Parties serving as Meeting of Parties at Bali also took crucial decisions in respect of the Kyoto Protocol. The Adhoc Working Group on Further commitments of developed countries (beyond 2012) finally established a deadline of 2009 for the completion of its work and forwarding to COP-15 for a decision, its recommendations on quantified emissions limitation and reduction commitments of Annex I Parties (developed countries).

The decisions cover enhanced action on national/international action on mitigation of climate change; adaptation, which is a critical imperative for developing countries; technology development and transfer and provision of financial resources, including "new and additional"

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.